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8	IN THE UNITED STAT	TES DISTRICT COURT
9	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	SAN JOSE DIVISION	
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12	HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR INC., HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR AMERICA INC.,	No. C-00-20905 RMW
13 14	SEMICONDUCTOR AMERICA INC., HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR U.K. LTD., and HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR DEUTSCHLAND GmbH,	ORDER ON PATENT TRIAL MOTION <i>IN LIMINE</i> CONCERNING WRITTEN DESCRIPTION EVIDENCE
15	Plaintiffs,	
16	v.	
17	RAMBUS INC.	
18	Defendant.	
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20	An issue was raised at the pretrial conferer	nce on March 9, 2006 as to whether Hynix can
21	offer evidence of the length of time and number of claim amendments that Rambus made before	
22	Rambus made the amendments that allegedly cover Hynix's accused products. As the court ruled in	
23	its Motion In Limine Order dated March 1, 2006 (MIL Order): "Whether the written description	
24	requirement has been satisfied is based on an objective analysis of what the patent has disclosed	
25	Metabolite Laboratories, Inc. v. Laboratory Corp. of America Holdings, 370 F.3d 1354, 1366 (Fed.	
26	Cir. 2004). Regardless of how Rambus conceived of its later-filed claims, the specification either	

ORDER ON PATENT TRIAL MOTION $\it IN \, LIMINE$ CONCERNING WRITTEN DESCRIPTION EVIDENCE C-00-20905 RMW

supports them or does not. "MIL Order at 15:15-18 (emphasis added). Therefore, substantive

evidence offered by Hynix as to how many amendments Rambus made before the subject

amendments and whether Rambus got its idea for the subject amendments from a competitor's product, JEDEC, or some other source is irrelevant (and even if marginally relevant, its relevance is substantially outweighed by F.R.E. 403 concerns). However, this does not mean if a person of ordinary skill in the art who is associated with Rambus opines that the specification supports the subject amendments, he cannot be cross-examined on matters relevant to his credibility. For example, if one of the inventors, as one skilled in the art, renders the opinion that the specification supports the subject claims, his credibility has been placed in issue. Therefore, he can be asked questions that go to his credibility such as: When did you first consider making the subject amendments? Isn't it true that you made "x" number of amendments over "y" number of years before you sought to make the subject amendments? Isn't the real reason you made the amendments that you wanted to cover products that were not disclosed in the patent application? Such questions would legitimately question the credibility of the opinion that the patent discloses support for the subject amended claims, i.e. whether the witness really believes that the specification discloses the invention described in the amended claims.

Rambus concedes that such cross-examination might have some relevance but submits that its relevance to credibility is far outweighed by F.R.E. 403 considerations. Rambus is particularly concerned that such questions could require the witness to reveal privileged communications. If, for example, the answer to the question "if you thought the specification supported the new claims, why was the amendment not sought for ten years?," was advice of counsel, Rambus would be compelled to reveal privileged information. The court is not convinced that such a question would necessarily raise privilege concerns, particularly since the witness could probably give his reasons without revealing communication with counsel. Further, if the witness were asked a proper question and the answer was advice of counsel, it could be appropriate, depending on the circumstances, for the witness to just say "advice of counsel" and for the court to instruct Hynix not to ask about the advice given and to instruct the jury that no adverse inference may be drawn by the witness's failure to reveal the advice.

In summary, the court believes that whether the written description requirement has been met must be determined by an entirely objective test: "[t]he written description requirement is satisfied if ORDER ON PATENT TRIAL MOTION *IN LIMINE* CONCERNING WRITTEN DESCRIPTION EVIDENCE C-00-20905 RMW

a person of ordinary skill in the field reading the patent application as originally filed would	
recognize that the patent application described the invention as finally claimed in the patent."	
MODEL PATENT JURY INSTRUCTION FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT, 4.2a. Therefore, evidence of the	
reason for the amendment and timing of the amendment is irrelevant as substantive or circumstantia	
evidence of whether the specification supports the amended claims. However, if one skilled in the	
art who was associated with Rambus during the relevant time period, opines that the written	
description requirement is satisfied, he is subject to cross-examination about factors that may	
question the credibility of his opinion or have colored his testimony. The opinion of an inventor is	
likely to carry significant weight and Hynix should not be limited in challenging the credibility of	
that opinion.	
DATED: 3/10/06 /s/ Ronald M. Whyte	
United States District Judge	

1	THIS SHALL CERTIFY THAT A COPY OF THIS ORDER WAS PROVIDED TO:	
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	ORDER ON PATENT TRIAL MOTION <i>IN LIMINE</i> CONCERNING WRITTEN DESCRIPTION EVIDENCE C-00-20905 RMW	